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SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Shipley Urban District Council

1950



1950

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

AND

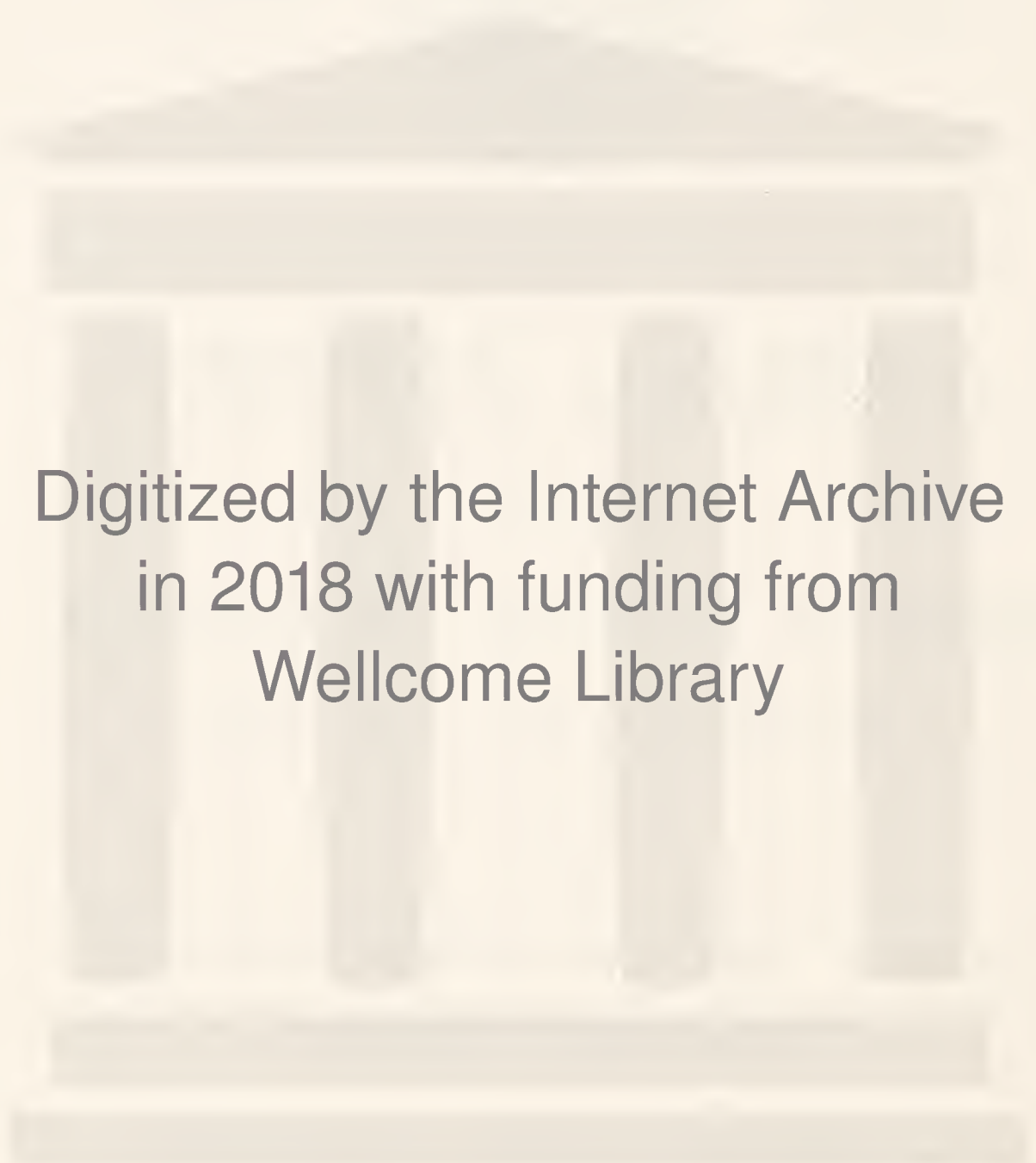
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR AND

CLEANSING OFFICER

W. FARNDALE, M.S.I.A., A.M. Inst. P.C.

SHIPLEY

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INTRODUCTION

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY,

September, 1951.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The extension of the Domiciliary Health Service presents as urgent a need as the provision of Hospital accommodation or, for that matter, the consumption of placebos. A health policy directed at the home, though demonstrably less spectacular than curative efforts, carries a more far reaching influence and is at the same time more economical. It is evident that, belatedly, this is appreciated by those responsible for formulation of what is called the National Health Act, 1946, and is in reality a National Sickness Act.

The essence of a Health Department is practical work done, not statistics or records, valuable as they are, accumulated to embellish files. At the present time, in my opinion, much valuable time of highly-trained nurses and even doctors tends to be diverted to clerical duties for which they possess no specialized training, sometimes little aptitude and, occasionally, less inclination. In spite of pressure from without, we have striven to maintain a balance between administration and practice in the field, with the emphasis on personal contact.

Statistics.

Vital statistics for 1950 in Shipley were most encouraging. The Birth Rate increased from 16·7 in the previous year to 17·0, and although the Death Rate rose from 12·3 to 12·4, this is a reasonable expectation in an ageing population. The Area Comparability Factors give standardized figures of 17·1 and 12·2 for Birth and Death Rates respectively. Infantile Mortality at 16 per 1,000 live births surpassed the previous record of 22 in 1949. The Stillbirth Rate, however, showed a sharp rise from ·40 to ·61. These returns justify public confidence in the local maternity service and reflect most creditably on the efforts of all concerned.

Tuberculosis.

Notifications, deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis and from Phthisis showed a marked decrease. Improvement was effected in providing beds expeditiously in Hospital for cases of Phthisis, male admissions now taking under three months as against six in my last report, and female admissions three to four weeks against three months. The Housing Sub-Committee, under the

Chairmanship of Councillor Mrs. Hill, and the Housing Manager, Mr. G. Bramham, proved most helpful in re-housing cases of Tuberculosis.

Infectious Disease.

Although Diphtheria was absent, a fall in the immunization rates of children under five was notable. The public should be warned against complacency in this respect and of the necessity for all to exercise continuous vigilance.

Poliomyelitis.

The incidence of this infection approximated to that in the country generally. Five cases were notified, with one death from Bulbar Paralysis.

The prevalence of Dysentery throughout the year and the heavy amount of work undertaken in following up cases, contacts and carriers, underlines the need for higher standards of personal hygiene, not only in the kitchen of each home, but in restaurants, cafés, canteens and public dining places. Adoption of bye-laws on food hygiene, coupled with the acceptance of their implications, by the public and catering trade, should ultimately diminish the ever present risk to the public of infection through contaminated food and cooking utensils.

Home Help Service.

This service has now been greatly extended and the sick, infirm and aged find reassurance in difficult times. The officers of the National Assistance Board have proved consistently co-operative in their work on behalf of the aged and in their relations with this Department.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Only slow progress was effected in the erection of the Day Nursery at Saltaire. The range of Clinics available was increased by the inauguration of a Child Guidance Service under Dr. MacTaggart, the Educational Psychologist.

I have pleasure in expressing appreciation of the service of the staff who have worked keenly and happily together, and I have also to thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor John Lancaster, for his co-operation; also for the very willing help of my fellow-officials in preparing returns and their friendly assistance and advice throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATTERSBY.

COMMITTEE - 1950-51

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor A. Butterfield, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. Lancaster, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. Wilcock.

Councillor N. Carter,	Councillor R. G. Stickland,
„ Mrs. C. L. Hill,	„ F. Thornton,
„ C. A. Richardson,	„ T. W. Warburton,
Councillor T. Wilcock.	

OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health	...	J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health...		H. Gray, M.D., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer	... ..	W. Farndale, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors	...	F. Marks, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B. (Resigned 31/3/1950). K. J. Jolley, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B. L. Lowe, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B. (Appointed 17/7/1950).
Senior Clerk	...	F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

Clerks

D. V. Barber (on National Service from 29/5/1949).
S. Beamish.
R. Clark (on National Service from 31/8/1950).

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1931 Census	...	...	2,182
Population at 1931 Census	...	...	30,243
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1931 Census	...	...	8,353
Average number of persons per room at 1931 Census	...	...	0·80
Number of families or separate occupiers at 1931 Census	...	...	8,451

Statistical Summary for 1950, and Comparison with 1949

				1949	1950
Area of district in acres	...	...	...	2,183	2,183
Estimated population (30th June)	...	...	...	32,630	32,840
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31st Dec.)	...	...	...	10,347	10,369
Rateable Value at 1st April	...	...	...	£206,918	£207,664
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	...	...	...	£815	£825
Births —Total (Live and Still births)	...	...	...	559	577
Live births	Male	Female			
Legitimate	...	293	...	239	
Illegitimate	...	15	...	10	
	308	249	...	...	546
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	...	...	16·7
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	...	Not available	1·01
Standardized Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	...	—	17·13
Still births	Male	Female			
Legitimate	...	9	...	10	
Illegitimate	...	0	...	1	
	9	11	...	...	13
Still birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	...	...	23·3
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	...	...	...	...	69
					70

Deaths							1949	1950	
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	188	
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	221	
Total						...	401	409	
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)							...	12.3	12.4
Area Comparability factor							...	0.99	0.98
Standardized Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)							...	12.2	12.2
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.							...	42	44
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—									
All infants; Rate per 1,000 live births							...	21.98	16.16
Legitimate infants; Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births							...	23.34	16.92
Number of Deaths from :—									
Measles (all ages)							...	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)							...	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes)							...	1	0
Rate per 1,000 live and still births							...	1.79	0
Deaths from :—									
Cancer (all ages)							...	68	75
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population							...	2.08	2.28
Pulmonary Tuberculosis							...	8	5
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population							...	0.25	0.15
All forms of Tuberculosis							...	10	6
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population							...	0.31	0.18

Social Conditions

Shipley is a built-up industrial centre engaged in textile, engineering, and distributive trades. One half of the employed insured population is engaged by fifteen large textile and engineering firms. The population lives in approximately 10,369 houses in the valley of the Aire and Bradford Beck. Some extension has occurred, however, to high land at Wrose and West Royd. The Urban District Council maintains sixteen open spaces, aggregating to 206 acres or approximately 10% of the district. The latest figures available show that dwelling-houses constitute 86·5% of rateable property and 51% of the afore-mentioned property is assessed at rates of under £12. There are 333 shops and shops with houses, 242 lock-up shops, 178 factories and works.

The community is active and hardworking, with a strong local pride and wide diversity of interest. Considerable scope exists for physical recreation. In interpreting statistics it is well to bear in mind that social conditions appertain to those of a large city rather than an isolated town of equivalent size.

Population and Employment

The Registrar-General supplied an Area Comparability Factor which, applied to the Recorded Death Rate, gives the Standardized Rate for the civilian population. The factor, 0·98, represents the combined influence of age and sex distribution on the Death Rate. Tables were given in my 1948 Report of a local estimate for the end of 1947, arranged in age groups yearly from 0—5 years and thereafter at five-yearly intervals to 85 and over; with separate estimates for each sex. No more recent figure has been compiled or is likely to be before the prospective Census in 1951.

The general trends that affect population throughout the country, *viz.*, a fall in the young adult population; an increase in the older age groups; the vagaries of Birth Rates since the stable period of 1944-48, including the sharp post-war rise in Birth Rate and the maintenance of a rate in excess of statistical expectations; coupled with local factors such as the influx of foreign labour, predominantly female, to the woollen textile industry, present problems of wide social importance.

The population is predominantly a working one with a characteristically high percentage of female workers engaged in textiles, contributing a third of the total persons employed. The number of employed insured persons approximates to 11,500. Reference should be made to the 1948 Report for details of other trades, the figures for which remain stable.

Transfer of Labour

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange has kindly reported as follows:—

A steady inflow of Italian labour commenced in the early part of 1950. These were women recruited for employment in the textile factories. The recruitment of Austrian women for textile work has ceased, but of those who came to Shipley in 1949 it is expected that many will apply for an extension of their two-year period of permitted stay.

Two textile firms bring women from the South Yorkshire area daily and have chartered coaches for this purpose.

Whilst most of the foreign women workers are found accommodation in the firms' hostels, the trend is for them to transfer to private lodgings, often sharing homes with people of their own nationality. A large proportion of foreign workers live in the Bradford area and approximately 60 men are accommodated at Greenbanks Hostel. Most of these are employed by a firm which provides transport between the firm and the Hostel.

The Ferncliffe Polish Resettlement Camp closed down during the year and lodgings were found for the men in Shipley and Bradford districts.

Owing to the continued shortage of women for textile work foreign men are employed on work normally done by women.

It is estimated that there are some 1,200 foreign workers employed in Shipley (800 men and 400 women).

German and Austrian women are employed in hospital and private domestic work.

Unemployment remains at a low figure and, in the main, consists of older men for whom placing is not easy.

General Public Health Services for the Area

Medical Practitioners Liaison

The Department has enjoyed the support and co-operation of family Doctors who carry the large burden of ill-health in the community. Contacts between General Medical Practitioner and Home Nurse and Midwife are already close. The development of Care and After Care provides scope for the formation of a close relationship between Health Visitor and Doctor. Medical Practitioners locally are gradually making more use of the services of the Health Visitor in providing socio-medical histories, and further extension of this service will be welcomed.

Hospital Liaison

The Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member of the Sub-Committee of Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee responsible for Salt's Hospital and the Shipley Maternity Home.

Liaison with Doctors, Nursing Staff and Almoners is increasing at Bradford Royal Infirmary, St. Luke's Hospital, Thornton View, the Children's Hospital and Leeds Road and Morton Banks Infectious Disease Hospitals. Few requests have, however, been forthcoming for medical reports for in-patients, and there is ample scope for an increase in the demands for Care and After Care in cases ready for discharge.

Maternity Home

Shipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Priority for admission is granted on the basis of:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Abnormal history. | (iii) Multipara 4 +. |
| (ii) Primipara. | (iv) Social conditions. |

We are indebted to the Matron, Miss Beulah, for her co-operation in this work.

Nursing Homes

There is a Nursing Home in Farfield Road providing accommodation for 7 patients. The Medical Officer of Health inspects and reports on behalf of the Supervisory Authority.

Health and Treatment Centres

Somerset House Mother and Child Health Centre

For details of accommodation and services rendered the 1949 Report should be consulted. Decorations were completed and the Dental Clinic was re-equipped early in 1950.

A new Speech Therapist has been appointed, holds classes and treats individual cases.

Facilities for Child Guidance are now provided.

Wrose

This Centre is now used for the purposes of School Health and Child Welfare on two days weekly. Accommodation is also provided for a weekly session of Aged Persons' Haven, and for a Branch Library.

Spurr Road Cleansing Centre

For cleansing of the person and treatment of Scabies see page 20.

“Farr Royd” Tuberculosis Clinic

See page 19.

Salt’s Hospital

Salt’s is a General Practitioner Hospital with 24 beds. The services provided include:—

(a) Physiotherapy...	...	...	Daily.
(b) Light Therapy	...	...	„
(c) Out-patients	...	...	„
(d) X-Ray	...	...	„
(e) Consultant Surgeon visits	...	Tuesday morning.	
(f) Consultant Physician...	...	On call.	

Staff:—Matron, Sisters and Nursing Staff.

Ambulance Depot

A Sub-Depot based on Guiseley Depot operates in Shipley.

Day Nurseries

See page 65.

Domiciliary Services

Care of the Aged

The dominant trend in the population is the increasing number of aged persons. This presents problems of economic and social character. Increased expenditure is implicit in the development of any scheme designed to prevent infirmity. It is difficult for many to realize that present expense may be future economy. Our aim is that the aged person should live at home rather than in Homes, where possible leading an active life midst familiar scenes and among personal friends. To this end, District Nursing developed, in the first instance under voluntary agencies, and care of the aged in the past was rendered by Nursing Associations. A pre-survey of the projected extension of Geriatrics is given below:—

1. The provision of Hospital accommodation under the Regional Hospital Board.
2. Provision of Part III accommodation under County Welfare organization.
3. Provision of Convalescent and Nursing Home accommodation.
4. The extension of Aged Persons' Hostels for men and women separately or together. This latter provision meets a limited demand for persons with peculiar social need.

The following is an excerpt from a Report submitted to the County Medical Officer on general provisions for the aged in the area :—

This brief survey takes no account of the social work of many voluntary organizations such as Churches, Chapels, Rotary Clubs or Veterans' Associations on behalf of the aged. Furthermore, it is appreciated that much work in Hospitals at Shipley, Bingley, Bradford, in private Nursing Homes, Denominational Homes and care in the home by the Medical Practitioner, is directed towards their medical care and well-being. Without being exhaustive, work for the aged associated with the Health Department may be conveniently considered in six groups.

1. General welfare work. Provision of Part III accommodation under the National Assistance Act and admission to Old Aged Persons' Homes and Hostels under the general direction of the County, Divisional and Local Welfare Officers.
2. Provision of Regional Hospital Board accommodation for chronic and occasionally acutely sick aged persons. Almoners' work; Specialist provisions and Out-Department work.
3. Local Voluntary Organizations exclusively for the aged and inaugurated since the passing of the 1948 Act and backed by the Local Health Authority and the Local Authority.
4. Housing provisions through the appropriate Local Authority Committee and Housing Manager.
5. National Assistance Board work.
6. Health Department duties discharged by District Nurses, Health Visitors, Home Helps, Sanitary Inspectors, Medical Officers. Liaison work of the above Officers with the General Practitioners.

To some extent the Department acts as a co-ordinating centre for certain work in each of the Sections 1 to 5.

1. **Welfare.** Health Department staff are in day to day contact with the Welfare Officer who is also Duly Authorized Officer for relief of the aged who are mentally ill. Correspondence, meetings and visits to cases are regular. On receipt of applications from relatives, friends, family Doctors or other sources, visits to the home are arranged to determine appropriate action in each case. The Divisional Medical Officer acts in an advisory capacity to Thornton View, Clayton, Bradford, where many aged persons in the area are accommodated. He furthermore supervises a private Nursing Home for the aged in Shipley.

2. **Regional Hospital Board accommodation.** Constant representations are made by family Doctors to the Department to arrange or expedite admissions to Hospitals for the chronic sick. Opportunity is then afforded to determine what type of accommodation is required, and other forms of assistance are provided after social enquiry by the Welfare Officer or Health Visitor (*e.g.*, the visit of a District Nurse and/or Home Help may be a temporary alternative should there be delay). Appreciation must be here expressed of the services of the Secretary of "B" Group, Bradford, his staff, and of the Consultant Geriatrician for their unstinted efforts and helpful co-operation. Health Visitors frequently visit Hospital, contacting Almoner, the Matron or Nursing Sister on social problems of in-patients and arranging after-care.

3. **Voluntary Old Aged Persons' Committees, Shipley.** An active organization under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. E. Roberts and with Mr. A. Hart as Honorary Secretary has the following Committees:—

- (a) *Finance and General Purposes.*
- (b) *Benevolent.* Arranging gifts of clothing, blankets, installation of wireless relay sets, payment of wireless licences. Contact is maintained with National Assistance, Welfare and Medical Officers.
- (c) *Handicapped Sub-Committee.* Clubs for blind and deaf meet at fortnightly and weekly intervals respectively. These are heavily attended and many elderly handicapped persons derive much recreational and social enjoyment.
- (d) *Visitation Sub-Committee.* Lists of elderly persons throughout the town were distributed, and it was hoped to undertake regular visitation in the home. Although individual members have rendered good service this has proved most difficult to organize.
- (e) *Social Sub-Committee.* This active Committee is responsible for conducting Havens at Saltaire, Windhill and Wrose, with a combined average weekly attendance of

nearly 200 persons. Holidays and outings are arranged and members of the Club go to Blackpool, Cleethorpes and Withernsea at special advertised rates.

Provision of meals, old folk's treats and library services are being explored.

4. **Housing.** In Shipley eighteen elderly persons were re-housed, of whom ten were admitted to new bungalows. Certain work of maintenance is undertaken and an example of useful help is the proposed intention of the Council to arrange to have the gardens scythed.

5. **National Assistance.** Close contact has been maintained with the Officers of the National Assistance Board. In certain cases financial assistance of from 8s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. per week is provided to meet the need of domestic help; the total amount of service rendered varied weekly between the equivalent of six to ten full-time Home Helps.

6. **Health Department.** Much departmental work is unrecorded, being telephone calls, interviews by Doctors and staff with relatives in the Department. It is widely recognized that visits to the aged are often time-consuming, and the returns of figures give an inadequate estimate of the total work done. During 1950 in Shipley Division, comprising Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme, however, 1,974 visits to the aged were made by Health Visitors; 135 cases were provided with Home Helps and 14,650 hours domiciliary work rendered. A major part of 16,607 visits by District Nurses was devoted to work for the aged and infirm.

Reference may also be made to the excellent Annual Report of the Shipley Old People's Welfare Committee.

Home Nurses

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health education principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with a greater opportunity, and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse now works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

TABLE 1.
Home Nursing Service

			Number of Cases.		Number of Visits.
Shipley	...	...	352	...	6,175
Bingley	...	...	255	...	5,620
Baildon	...	...	85	...	2,146
Denholme	...	...	38	...	1,203
Relief ...	...	...	—	...	1,463
TOTALS—Division			730	...	16,607

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Health Education Propaganda

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organizations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

It was decided to hold a Health Exhibition in Victoria Hall, Shipley, in May, 1951. Details will be included in the Report for that year.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

Hospitals

Some progress has been effected in the Care and After Care Services, and a notable increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital.

Convalescent Homes

Under the County Council's scheme 25 local patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes, travel arrangements being made where necessary. Patients were required to pay a proportion of the cost, according to their ability as assessed.

Home Help Service

During 1950 the demand for the service of Home Helps steadily increased. Many difficulties were encountered early in the year when it was found necessary to curtail the Service. This caused great hardship, especially among the aged and ill, and in cases of illness where the wife and mother was confined to bed and unable to find assistance from relatives. In a district where women seek gainful employment it proves difficult to find neighbours willing to help without payment.

Recruitment of suitable women as Home Helps against the competitive claims of industry proved a problem. The majority of women are in need of full-time, regular and guaranteed work, such as is offered by textile mills, and are wary of working as a Home Help without guaranteed employment. An awkward feature of the local service is the employment of salaried Home Helps paid for 44 hours a week, and for whom work must be found to provide full-time occupation. If for any reason employment at a particular case ceases unexpectedly, a casual worker may have to be taken off work to provide hourage for the salaried employee.

We may not at any one time exceed our permitted establishment of twenty-seven full-time Home Helps. This does not permit flexibility to meet ever recurring emergencies, and may result in unfortunate reduction of allotted hours, or sometimes in terminating cases in need of extended help.

In a few cases it was necessary for the patient to refuse help on account of the assessed charge. Long-continued cases of chronic sickness and infirmity find particular difficulty in meeting payments for help received. In some families each increment in wages to meet the cost of living raises the charges in the assessments scale.

Probably most important of all is the need for training of Home Helps which would produce more efficient staff and promote confidence in the service.

Ninety-seven cases of illness in the home were afforded domestic help during the year. Many of these were cases which had received treatment in Hospital.

TOTAL TABLE FOR HOME HELP WORK.

DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

Cases provided with Home Helps during 1950

Type of Case.	Number of Cases.		Hours employed.		%
Illness (excluding aged) ...	97	...	14,672	...	38
Lying-in ...	108	...	7,368	...	19
Expectant Mothers ...	9	...	936	...	3
Aged Persons ...	135	...	14,650	...	38
School Children ...	9	...	779	...	2
	358	...	38,405	...	100

General Administration

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority (Shipley) and County Divisional Health Staff.

Under the Senior Clerk the sections that operate include the Sanitary Clerks, School Health Section, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Clerks for Home Helps, Finance and staffing. A sense of active co-operation has been engendered and arrangements are elastic, allowing for interchange and providing facilities for holiday relief. This is found to broaden the outlook of the clerks and provide more interest.

Accommodation in the Department is available for Health Visitors and Mental Health Social Workers, and a distinctive feature of the Department is the high percentage of professional workers employed "in the field." A representative sample includes Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, Physiotherapist, Speech Therapist, School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, Duly Authorized Officer and Home Helps. The Medical Officer of Health has the assistance of a Deputy (Dr. H. Gray), Dr. G. Buckle and Dr. M. M. Neil, while Consultants of the Regional Hospital Board are available in Clinics for Orthopædics, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose and Throat, and when necessary an Obstetric Consultant is on call.

Apart from the expected development of various branches of the Local Health Service, clerical work related to each has increased in complexity, resulting in an increased commitment.

Laboratory Service

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimized by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Tomlinson and his staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help in the Laboratory and the field throughout the year.

TABLE 2.

Bacteriological Examinations, 1950.

Number of specimens examined ...					2,745		
					Positive.	Negative.	
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	...	...	507	...	1,784		
Throat swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	—	...	29		
Nasal swabs for Diphtheria...	...	...	—	...	11		
Throat swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci			55	...	169		
Nasal swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci	...		22	...	122		
Aural swabs	...	...	...	...	—	...	6
Widal tests	...	...	...	...	—	...	21
Skin swabs (Staph. Aureus)	...	...	—	...	9		
Nasal swabs (Staph. Aureus)	...	...	4	...	5		
Throat swabs (Staph. Aureus)	...	...	—	...	1		

Swabs from Shipley patients in Isolation Hospital are not included.

Other specimens, examined at the Wakefield Laboratory (*e.g.*, milk and water), are detailed on pages 28, 43 and 44.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(Including Tuberculosis)

Scarlet Fever. 62 cases were notified, 55 of whom were admitted to Hospital. No deaths were recorded. The disease continues mild in clinical type with few complications, and principally affects children of school age.

Whooping Cough. 104 cases were notified, 75 of them under five years of age. No case resulted in death. A prophylactic vaccine of high efficiency has been produced in America (the Michigan vaccine). Social experiments conducted by the Medical Research Council are not yet complete, and for technical and other reasons the Ministry of Health have not been able to issue the vaccine for general use to Local Health Authorities. Results to hand are, however, most promising, and it is within the realms of probability that this disease will be mastered within the next few years.

Diphtheria. No cases were notified during the year. I wish to emphasize the need for continued immunization for children, especially between the ages of eight months and one year. It is of first-class importance that neither the public nor medical staff responsible for this measure become complacent and allow any considerable reduction in the percentage of children immunized.

Poliomyelitis. Three of five cases notified occurred in the third quarter of the year. One case of Bulbar Paralysis proved fatal. The incidence of the infection approximated to that of the country generally, *i.e.*, reached epidemic intensity.

Dysentery. This infection was prevalent throughout the year and 161 cases were notified, 23 of whom were admitted to Hospital. The epidemic had spread about a year earlier from Scandinavia to Newcastle and thence to the West Riding and, as the figures indicate, was of epidemic intensity. Many interesting problems in relation to this disease appeared, and much of the time of the Health Visitors was spent collecting specimens from cases, carriers and contacts. Repeatedly Day Nurseries when they became infected lit up infection in their catchment areas. The sections of the population prone to infection in the Sonne type exhibited defective personal hygiene such as one expects in a young child or occurs in senile or mental cases. Personal contact by hand seems to be the usual mode of infection, although it is still uncertain how often fomites are indicted. It did not appear that food conveyed the infection, although that risk always exists.

Tuberculosis. There were 28 notifications (12 males and 16 females) and 7 deaths (3 males and 4 females). Figures for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis only were 3 notifications (1 male and

2 females) and 1 death (1 male). A well-equipped and staffed Clinic at "Farr Royd," Shipley, provides diagnostic facilities (including an X-ray plant), and mild cases are medically supervised and treated by the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer. Admissions to Sanatoria are now arranged through the Sub-Regional Booking Bureau, Bradford, while domiciliary supervision and After Care are provided by the Clinic Staff which includes a Tuberculosis Health Visitor attached to the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer. Personal contact on cases; interchange of records; and information on such subjects as housing needs, the provision of equipment and accessories for the tuberculous, provision of milk and remedial exercises for certain chest conditions, emphasize the close nature of co-operation that exists between the preventive and curative staff combating chest disease.

Scabies

Scabies is treated free of charge at Spurr Road Cleansing Centre. This is an old A.R.P. Decontamination Centre which has been adapted and redecorated, with hot and cold showers, undressing and dressing rooms, and nurse's room.

The method of treatment is by Benzyl Benzoate after showering of patient. Contacts are encouraged to attend and usually receive one treatment.

There has been a rapid decline in the number of cases of Scabies since the end of the war. During 1950 only 6 cases of Scabies and 6 contacts attended for treatment from the Division. Secondary infections are few and, generally speaking, one treatment suffices. One routine session is held weekly with a nurse in attendance.

Louse Infestation

This continues to be persistently present among a percentage of the population, particularly the pre-school and school child, although it is difficult to estimate its prevalence in the young adolescent. The control of louse infestation is a perennial problem, usually identified with School Medicine. Reports are submitted monthly to each group of School Managers and the total number of infested cases and the follow-up in connection with each given. The general principle adopted is that the mother is in the first case encouraged to co-operate, and where a case is found either of louse infestation or nits, other members of the family are examined. The reservoir of infection for most school children is generally the member of the "problem family." Such are the methods of treatment available and their efficacy that there is no reasonable excuse for a child continuing to be infested over a period. By tact, persistence and conscientious application, the School Nurses and Health Visitors have enormously reduced the incidence of infestation in the population.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunization

Diphtheria Immunization

TABLE 3.

Number of children in the Division who at 31st December, 1950, had completed a course of immunization.

Age at 31/12/50	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—9	10—14	Total under 15
Number immunized	47	618	713	728	979	3,777	3,335	10,197
Estimated mid-year child population	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE. 5,322					CHILDREN 5—14 8,291		13,613
Percentage immunized	57.97					85.78		74.91

TABLE 4.

Number of children immunized during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Age at Immunization	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Total
Under 1	24	16	2	5	47
1—	243	91	34	16	384
2—	35	19	7	3	64
3—	14	6	3	—	23
4—	5	9	—	—	14
5—	8	16	7	2	33
6—	7	9	2	2	20
7—	3	3	2	—	8
8—	1	1	3	2	7
9—	—	—	—	1	1
10—	—	—	—	—	—
11—	—	—	1	—	1
12—	—	—	—	—	—
13—	—	—	—	—	—
14—	—	—	—	—	—
	340	170	61	31	602

Number of children given a "Boosting" dose on school entry during the year ended 31st December, 1950:—

Shipley	...	243
Bingley...	...	106
Baildon...	...	27
Denholme	...	15
Total	...	<u>391</u>

The intention of this proceeding is to raise the immunity of the children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

Vaccination

TABLE 5.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Age at Vaccination	Shipley		Bingley		Baildon		Denholme		Total	
	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.
Under 1	49	—	12	—	10	—	2	—	73	—
1—	46	2	22	1	16	—	—	—	84	3
2—	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	9	—
3—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
4—	6	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	8	2
5—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	1
6—	2	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	7	—
7—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—
8—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
11—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
13—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
14—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	1
15+	12	36	13	19	8	15	1	2	34	72
	133	40	60	20	39	18	11	2	243	80

Mental Health Service

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorized Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

Miss Ball, Mental Health Home Teacher, visited patients on licence from Institutions under Guardianship and under Statutory or Voluntary Supervision under the M.D. Acts of 1913 to 1938. Additionally, she pursued actively the provision of occupational facilities and training for selected persons in their own homes.

Miss Wilson, Health Visitor on the staff of Shipley Division, volunteered and was selected for a special course of training in Mental Health arranged by the County Medical Officer in consultation with Professor MacCalman, Department of Psychiatry, Leeds University.

In December a temporary Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives was opened on the first floor of the old Technical Institute, Mornington Road, Bingley, pending completion of *ad hoc* premises at Keighley. Accommodation, although capacious, has no modern toilet facilities, nor are there grounds for outdoor exercises. None-the-less a start has been made to cater for these children and about 45 can be comfortably accommodated in the Centre. A mid-day meal is provided through the School Meals Service and the Centre has been equipped and administered under the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the West Riding County Council.

TABLE 6.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938

1. Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as on 31st December, 1950.

(1) Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":—

	Male.		Female.		Total.
(a) On Licence from Institutions					
(Under 16 years of age) ...	1	...	—	...	1
(Aged 16 years and over)...	2	...	—	...	2
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)					
(Under 16 years of age) ...	—	...	—	...	—
(Aged 16 years and over)...	1	...	1	...	2
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)					
(Under 16 years of age) ...	12	...	7	...	19
(Aged 16 years and over) ...	13	...	12	...	25
Number of cases included in (b) to (d) above awaiting removal to an Institution ...	1	...	2	...	3

2. Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:

(Under 16 years of age) ...	—	...	—	...	—
(Aged 16 years and over)...	1	...	—	...	1

3. Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:—

(a) In Occupational Centres					
(Under 16 years of age) ...	—	...	—	...	—
(Aged 16 years and over)...	—	...	—	...	—
(b) At home ...	9	...	9	...	18

BYE-LAWS

(in force, related to Public Health).

Shipley

- (a) Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, confirmed 18th January, 1950.
- (b) Smoke Abatement, Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, confirmed 4th July, 1939.
- (c) Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936, confirmed 4th July, 1939.

W. R. C. C. Bye-laws

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts).

- (a) Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.
- (b) Carrying Offal through Streets.
- (c) Street Cries.
- (d) Spitting in Certain Public Places.
- (e) Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.
- (f) Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotives Acts.
- (g) Suppression of Litter.
- (h) Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.
- (i) Dogs Fouling Footways.
- (j) Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

WATER SUPPLY

Supply

The Council are water undertakers. The undertaking was established by the Shipley Local Board, under the powers of the Shipley Waterworks and Police Act of 1854 and subsequent Acts and Orders.

The basic source of the Council's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 400,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the Reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralize the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Council possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the Reservoir, the capacity of which is 95½ million gallons, by three main dykes—Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the Reservoir bye-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of 27½ million gallons approximately, and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Council. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These Reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the Service Reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterized by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the Gathering Grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous

degree of plumbo-solvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine/ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfills the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Council purchase, by an agreement entered into in 1939 and terminating in 1959, a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 500,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department Staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption

Average daily total consumption	= 1,281,797 gallons.
Average daily total consumption per head	= 39·03 gallons.
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,031,942 gallons.
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 31·42 gallons.
Average daily industrial consumption	= 249,855 gallons.

All houses, except five where there were private supplies, were serviced direct from the mains, *i.e.*, 99·9% had a piped supply. It was not necessary to cut off the water at any time during the year and the supply was constant and sufficient.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. 137 samples, including five from private supplies, were examined by the Laboratory during 1950, and the public supply results are tabulated below :

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

UNTREATED WATER			TREATED WATER							
Shipley Collection (samples)			Shipley Water Supply (samples)						Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)	
Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Before Impound- ing	Impound- ing Reservoir	Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Grain- cliffe Clear Water Basin	Baildon Bank Reservoirs		Town Samples		High Level	Low Level
					Upper	Lower	High Level	Low Level		
0—2	13	14	(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	13	2	3	12	12	11	13
3—25	11	3	1—2 (Class II) Satisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26—49	5	—	3—10 (Class III) Suspicious	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
50 and over	18	—	Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply—12 samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for March, 1950, is set out below :—

CHEMICAL ANALYSES (results in parts per million)					Shipley Water Supply		Bradford Supply for Shipley	
					High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	100	140	100	100
Chloride	...	...	...	...	16	16	11	14
Nitrite	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate	...	...	...	...	0.56	0.42	0.18	0.35
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.22	0.06	0.06
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.08
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	68	56	42	54
pH values	...	...	...	...	9.0	8.5	7.0	6.8

Plumbo-Solvency

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Twelve samples were examined in 1950 for lead content, 4 each from Shipley High and Low Level; 2 each from Bradford High and Low Level supplies; six were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and six were taken after half-an-hour's standing. In no case was any lead found; these tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Sewage Disposal

Under an agreement with the Bradford Corporation the whole of the Shipley sewage is to be conveyed to the Esholt Sewage Works of the Bradford Corporation. There is to be a Pumping Station at the present Shipley Sewage Works with a rising main followed by a gravity main sewer.

In the meantime the District Council are maintaining their Sewage Works at maximum efficiency and making the best use of them that is possible.

Private Water Supplies

At the close of the year there were only five isolated houses, *i.e.*, less than 0·1% of the houses in the town, and two farms supplied with water from private sources.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in reporting on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year 1950.

Housing.

In the last Annual Report emphasis was placed on the deterioration of much of the cottage property in the oldest parts of the district. It is no exaggeration to say that several hundred houses are almost ready for demolition. The shortage of housing accommodation makes wholesale clearance impossible and existing legislation does not allow of any but first-aid repairs to the type of house under consideration.

Public Cleansing.

We were fortunate in being able to keep the Cleansing Staff around establishment for most of the year. Apart from holiday periods and when sickness occurred, the intervals between collections were generally from seven to nine days.

Income from the sale of salvage amounted to £3,334, due partly to increased collections of waste paper, but mainly to steadily rising prices. Since November, 1939, the Department has returned 2,843 tons of paper to industry, and 2,966 tons of kitchen waste to pig and poultry keepers; the total salvage income has reached the formidable sum of £29,295.

Two new refuse tips were brought into use at Wrose Quarry and in Hirst Wood.

Food Inspection.

Considerable time was devoted to the inspection of all types of premises used for the storage, preparation and sale of food. Emphasis was placed on personal cleanliness and many improvements were effected by the provision of additional washing facilities in the shape of water heaters and washbasins. At licensed premises washing and sterilizing of glasses received attention, as did the sanitary arrangements.

Clean Food Bye-Laws were adopted by the Council and came into force on March 1st, 1950.

Meat condemned at the Public Abattoir as unfit for human consumption increased considerably. Although the total number of animals slaughtered was only 1·6% above the 1949 figure, the weight of condemned meat rose by 83·6%. At 33 tons this is the highest quantity ever recorded in Shipley.

During the year the three remaining basement bakehouses were closed.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year; to the Officers of other Departments for willing co-operation at all times; and to my staff, both technical and clerical, for loyal and efficient service. I should also like to pay a tribute to the Cleansing Staff, who have carried out their various and often unpleasant duties conscientiously and well throughout the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. FARNDALÉ,

*Senior Sanitary Inspector
and Cleansing Officer.*

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

509 complaints were received during the year, an increase of 32 compared with 1949. These are listed below :—

Housing defects	176
Choked drains or sewers	56
Defective drains	60
Verminous houses	12
Rats or mice infestations	115
Miscellaneous	90

Inspections

Dwelling Houses (Public Health Act)	979
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6
Manure Middensteads	8
Refuse Receptacles	82
Common Yards and Passages	4
Cinemas	11
Offensive Trades	32
Piggeries	21
Knacker's Premises	10
Verminous and/or Dirty Premises :—	
(a) Houses	116
(b) Other Premises	3
Smoke Abatement :—	
(1) Observations	54
(2) Interviews	13
Shops Act, 1934	4
Shops Act, 1938	3
Rats and Mice	46
Sanitary Accommodation	1292
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	116
Canal Boats	3
Quarry Fencing	2
Railway Stations	10
Maggot Breeding Premises	2
Visits to work in progress	1186
Keeping of Animals	22
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	351
Interviews	1458
Nuisances	1538
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	653

Summary of Sanitary Works Executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	55
House drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	52
House drains repaired	...	...	69
House drains cut off and sealed up	...	...	2
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	18
House drains ventilated	...	...	16
Sewers choked. Reported to Surveyor and remedied			30
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	17
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	73
Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	6
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	5
Inspection Chambers taken out	...	...	2
Waste Pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...		52
Fall Pipes repaired and disconnected	...	...	58
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	15
Yard Pavements relaid	...	...	17
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	...	...	3
Burst water service pipes repaired	...	...	2
New water services provided	...	...	11

Summary of Drains Tested

Drains under construction or repair tested				
hydraulically	...	...	...	210
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing				
the source of flooded basements, etc.	...	...		119
Drains tested by Volatile Test	...	...	...	24
Drains opened for examination	...	...	.	82
Drains tested by smoke	...	...	...	18

Sanitary Accommodation

The number of waste water closets abolished or converted to water closets again shows a slight increase over the previous year. There are now 928 needing conversion as soon as labour and materials are available.

Particular attention was paid to sanitary arrangements at licensed premises, many improvements were effected; difficulty in obtaining building licences was the only obstacle to several

major works of re-construction proposed by the brewery companies concerned. Generally speaking, public house and local authority conveniences are now in a satisfactory condition.

Very little difficulty was experienced in the replacement of dustbins by owners. Nevertheless present legislation is so unsatisfactory that some amendment is urgently required fixing responsibility for the renewal of bins to house property.

Summary of Works carried out

W.C.s provided to existing houses	...	...	...	26
W.C. floors concreted	...	...	...	36
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	...	...	...	19
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets				30
W.C. pedestals renewed	...	...	...	13
W.C. water services renewed	...	...	...	3
W.C.s cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	6
W.C. walls repaired	...	...	...	6
Waste water closet repaired	...	...	...	1
Disused ashplaces abolished	...	...	...	3
Sanitary dust-bins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	...	...	...	464
Water closets abolished	...	...	...	3
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	13
Soil pipes provided	...	...	...	16
Urinals re-constructed and flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	5

Number and Types of Closet Accommodation at December 31st, 1950

		Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Movable Privy Tins
North Ward	...	2,088	187	1	11
South Ward	...	2,472	375	2	4
East Ward	...	2,036	213	2	0
West Ward	...	2,792	23	3	4
Central Ward	...	1,838	130	0	0
Totals	...	11,226	928	8	19

Farm premises and factories are included.

Only 8 privies and 19 privy pails remain in use, all at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

31 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

Sanitary Accommodation in Cinemas

Eleven inspections were made of sanitary accommodation in Picture Houses. Conditions were generally satisfactory, only matters of minor repair being required.

Knacker's Yard

The one knacker's yard in the district was visited on ten occasions during the year.

As in the previous year, a case of Anthrax was discovered at the knacker's yard. The carcase of a cow found dead after a short illness was sent in by the veterinary surgeon for examination. Disposal of the carcase was effected by burning on the site, followed by disinfection of all tools, equipment and premises.

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades in the District include the following: 2 Tripe Boilers; 1 Gut Scraper; 1 Bone Boiler; 1 Fat Boiler; 1 Rag and Bone Merchant.

Thirty-two inspections—all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1950

Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Act, 1936.

Statutory Notices

Outstanding, 1949	...	...	...	36
Served during 1950	...	...	...	79
Complied with, 1950	...	...	...	62
Outstanding, 31st December, 1950	...			53

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December, 1949	...			110
Served during 1950	...	...	...	1,106
Complied with, 1950	...	...	...	1,047
Outstanding, 31st December, 1950	...			169

Rodent Destruction

Rodent control work is carried out by one full-time and two part-time operatives working under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors. 46 visits were made by the Sanitary staff to various premises and land.

During the year 3 major and 190 minor infestations of rats or mice were dealt with by the rat catcher. The number of bodies found totalled 265 and the estimated "kill" 3,679. Two maintenance treatments were carried out on the sewers.

All Council properties were inspected periodically, baiting being carried out at the Cleansing Department, Sewage Works, Refuse Tips and other depots.

Factories Act, 1937

Factories with power	...	...	...	173
Factories without power		...	...	27
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	200
				<hr/>

Number of inspections of factories:—

(a) With mechanical power	...	...	149
(b) Without mechanical power		...	31
(c) Outworkers	...	...	4

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	7
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	0
„ Preliminary Notices complied with			...	6
„ Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	6

Smoke Abatement

Fifty-four smoke observations were made. Four contraventions of the Council's Smoke Bye-laws were discovered and dealt with.

A soot deposit gauge and sulphur dioxide recorder were set up in the grounds of Somerset House, Manor Lane. A table of results will be included in the next annual report.

Shops Act

Four visits were made for the inspection of sanitary and washing accommodation. No Notices were served.

Matters referred to others Departments

Choked street gullies	...	...	10
Choked sewers	...	...	30
Waste of water (defective fittings, etc.)			7
Dangerous pavements (structures)	...		6
Escape of coal gas to N. E. Gas Board			5

Lethal Chamber

Dogs destroyed	...	...	300
Cats destroyed	...	...	151

The lethal chamber at the Cleansing Depot continued to be used extensively. The number of animals received was approximately equal to the figure for 1949.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The report on Cleansing Services covers the financial year ended 31st March, 1951.

Refuse Collection

Apart from very wet weather during the latter half of the year very little interference from climatic conditions was experienced. We were more fortunate than many authorities in the West Riding in that generally a full complement of dustmen was available throughout the year. As a result there were very few complaints about the interval between collections. Holidays, particularly Christmas, do present a problem owing to the restricted hours of daylight in winter and the impossibility of recruiting temporary staff.

Two of the vehicles are approaching the end of their useful life and will be replaced during the next two years. When this is done none of the five vehicles will be more than five years old. All will be provided with cabs large enough to accommodate the loaders together with their protective clothing, tools and sundry equipment.

Refuse Disposal

35 % of the refuse collected was disposed of by Incineration, and 65 % by tipping at the Wood End, Wrose and Hirst Wood Tips.

Two new disposal points were brought into use during the year, Wrose Quarry on July 1st and Hirst Wood on September 7th. The former is of sufficient capacity to take the refuse from the Wrose district for a very long time. It is estimated that the tip in Hirst Wood will last for some eight years. Both these disposal points will cut out long hauls and at the same time restore useless land either for agricultural or recreational purposes.

The Public Health Committee further considered future policy with regard to refuse disposal. At the present time 35 - 40 % of the refuse is delivered to the Incinerator. The plant is very old, uneconomical in operation and subject to ever-increasing maintenance charges. Compared with controlled tipping the cost of incineration is about three times as expensive.

The new arrangements which will be put into effect during 1951 provide for a small incinerator for the disposal of carcasses from the lethal chamber, trade refuse and bedding, amounting to some ten tons weekly. Although extra labour will be required on the tips, a saving of £1,200 per annum is anticipated.

Summary of Refuse Collection and place of Disposal

Year ended 31st March, 1951

INCINERATION

	Loads		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
House Refuse	1604	=	2992	18	2
Trade Refuse	261	=	388	8	1
Total House and Trade Refuse delivered to Incinerator	1865	=	3381	6	3
Slaughterhouse Refuse	107	=	64	3	1
Total Refuse delivered to Incinerator	1972	=	3445	10	0

TIPS

	Loads		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
House Refuse	3260	=	6080	19	2
Slaughterhouse Manure to Manure Tip	93	=	85	16	0
Total delivered to Tips	3353	=	6166	15	2
Total Refuse removed	5325	=	9612	5	2

Cleansing Department Visits

To Incinerator	45
„ Refuse Tips	181
„ Depot	149
„ Mortuary	11
Re Refuse, Complaints, etc. ...	38
„ Salvage	21

SALVAGE

After the disappointing experience of 1949 when prices slumped and difficulty in the disposal of waste paper caused a large number of authorities to abandon paper salvage altogether, it was pleasing to see prices move in an upward direction. So quickly did the market recover that before the end of the year mixed paper was realizing £11 10s. 0d. per ton. Other grades sold at considerably higher prices, proving that sorting more than repaid the cost of the extra labour required.

The Council entered into a five year contract with a paper mill, thus ensuring an outlet for all the department's paper collections. Apart from the assured market more favourable terms were obtained than those of many other authorities.

Details of materials sold and income received are set out below.

					Tons	Qwts.	Qrs.
Waste Paper and Cardboard	...	...			287	2	2
Cast Iron	...	...	...	...	6	12	1
Baled Tins	...	...	...	...	40	7	1
Rags, Rugs, Carpets, Sacking, etc.				...	18	12	3
Bones	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	244	2	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		13	2
Total					598	13	0

Monthly Income

			£	s.	d.
April,	1950	...	124	2	1
May,	,,	...	141	7	2
June,	,,	...	281	19	11
July,	,,	...	205	17	1
August,	,,	...	234	17	7
September,	,,	...	273	2	9
October,	,,	...	233	13	4
November,	,,	...	292	1	1
December,	,,	...	283	9	5
January,	1951	...	388	19	1
February,	,,	...	468	4	5
March,	,,	...	406	7	7
Total			£3,334	1	6

Mortuary

Twenty-four bodies were brought into the mortuary. Post-mortem examinations were made on all but two. The attendant kept the premises in an excellent state of cleanliness. During the year a second member of the Cleansing Department Staff was instructed and took over the work during the absence of the regular attendant.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 36 houses under licence.

Properties Owned and Controlled by the Council as at 1st April, 1951

Description.	Bung.	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	Shop	Total
Pre-war ...	62	—	337	451	56	—	906
Post-war	26	—	76	170	—	—	272
T/Bungalows	—	—	100	—	—	—	100
Dockfield	—	—	—	38	—	—	38
Victoria Road	—	16	23	2	—	—	41
Requisitioned	—	3	5	2	5	1	16
Miscellaneous Properties	—	5	14	10	—	1	30
TOTAL	88	24	555	673	61	2	1403

During the year 9 cottages were demolished for the development of Owlet Hall Housing site.

New Houses erected during the year ... 78.

Post-war houses provided up to 31st March, 1951:—

Permanent	272
Conversions	17
Pre-fabs.	100
	<u>389</u>

Applicants re-housed from 1st April, 1949, to 31st March, 1951

Description.	Bung.	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	Total
Overcrowding: Statutory...	—	—	10	3	1	14
do. Moral	—	—	8	21	2	31
do. Local	—	—	16	7	—	23
Sufficient Accom. ...	5	—	2	—	—	7
Special Cases	4	1	5	1	—	11
M.O.H. Cases	3	1	13	10	—	27
TOTAL	12	2	54	42	3	113

59 families re-housed during the year were without separate accommodation.

63 Tenants on Council Estates were transferred to abate overcrowding and to release unused bedrooms.

Back-to-Back Houses

North Ward	...	...	543
South Ward	...	...	576
East Ward	...	...	781
West Ward	...	...	133
Central Ward	...	...	445
TOTAL	...	...	2,478

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Housing Inspections, 1950

Number of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	185
Houses let in Lodgings...	...	...	...	4
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	25
Number of Notices served in respect of repair:—				
(a) Preliminary	...	...	...	102
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	38
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	95
Re-inspections	...	...	...	328
Visits <i>re</i> Habitation Certificates	...	...	...	92
Removals to Council Houses	...	...	...	144

Housing Defects Remedied, 1950

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	18
Windows repaired and properly hung	...	...	...	60
Window frames mastic pointed	...	...	...	6
Skylights repaired	...	...	...	7
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	...	...	...	12
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	79
Defective house walls pulled down and re-built	...	...	...	3
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	18
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	66
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	40
Ventilation of rooms improved	...	...	...	9
Dangerous yard walls remedied	...	...	...	3
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	38

Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	28
Staircases and fencing repaired	...	...	...	8
Baths and hot water provided	...	...	...	16
Chimneys and flues repaired	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	18

Demolition of Houses

Nine houses, four at Crimshaw and five at Owlet Terrace, were demolished in anticipation of the development of the Owlet Hall Estate.

Houses still standing upon which demolition orders were operative on December 31st, 1950:—

The Holt, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 21.

Hollin Lane, Nos. 1, 3 and 5.

Alma Street, No. 1.

Princess Street, No. 2.

210 Briggate, Windhill, was closed on the owner giving an undertaking that the house would not be re-let for habitation.

Overcrowding

Cases of overcrowding still come to the notice of the department through various channels, but principally from the Housing Department with whom the closest co-operation was maintained on all matters of common interest.

The table below must be regarded as the number of overcrowding cases *known* to the department, it must not be taken as showing the full extent of the problem. Any new survey should be based on higher standards than those laid down in the Housing Act, for there are many cases not included in the table which require urgent consideration.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV

A (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1950	...	...	...	24
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...			42
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein...	...			183
B	Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during 1950	...	...	...	25
C (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	...			41
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases				198

Verminous Houses

Twenty-two houses infested with bugs were treated with D.D.T. All furniture and bedding of prospective Council tenants was inspected by the Sanitary Staff. Any infestations found were dealt with by Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation of the furniture and steam disinfection of the bedding.

In addition two houses were sprayed with insecticide for fleas and five for cockroach infestation.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:—

Distributors of Milk	17
Dairies	6
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles	56
Total ...	79

Non-resident Distributors numbered 19.

Inspections of the 79 premises in the District numbered 111.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

	Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurized in Shipley	21	20	1
„ outside Shipley	8	8	0
Accredited Milk (produced in Shipley)	3	3	0
„ „ (produced outside Shipley)	3	3	0
Ungraded Milk (produced in Shipley)	2	2	0
„ „ (produced outside Shipley)	34	31	3
Tuberculin Tested Milk			
„ (produced in Shipley)	21	20	1
„ „ (produced outside Shipley)	16	15	1
T. T. (Pasteurized)	6	6	0
Heat Treated Milk (produced outside Shipley)	6	5	1
	120	113	7
Samples taken by W.R.C.C.—			
Pasteurized (produced in Shipley)	16	16	0
	136	129	7

Biological Examination of Milk

Number of Samples examined	...	...	11
Number of Samples found to be tuberculous			2

Ice Cream

There are six premises in the District registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, two fewer than in 1949. 34 inspections were made during the year. Since the coming into force of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.,) Regulations, many premises and shops making Ice Cream have ceased production and now purchase supplies from wholesalers.

In addition 88 premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream. An increasing proportion of shops sell wrapped Ice Cream only. Inspections numbered 102.

No difficulty was experienced in implementing the recommendations of the Public Health Committee applicable to all vehicles and carts selling Ice Cream in Shipley. The old type barrow has disappeared; vehicles now carry washing facilities, hot water, towels and soap. Protection of cones and wafers and sterilization of servers is also provided for.

Bacterial Examination

Results of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory show a high standard of cleanliness. Only one sample was placed in Grade 4 with 70% of specimens in Grade 1.

	Samples Submitted	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Produced in Shipley ...	13	5	4	3	1
Produced outside Shipley ...	41	33	6	2	0
Totals ...	54	38	10	5	1

Fat Content

Despite the absence of a legal standard for Ice Cream, (1950), the Department continued to take samples for chemical analysis. The results show a steady and welcome improvement since 1947.

Samples Examined		Under 1 %	1-2 %	2-3 %	3-4 %	4-5 %	Over 5 %	Average Fat Content
Produced in Shipley	7	0	0	0	0	1	6	6.89 %
Produced outside Shipley	29	0	0	0	2	0	27	8.69 %

Average Fat Content (1950)	...	...	...	...	8.34%
" " " (1949)	...	...	...	...	7.03%
" " " (1948)	...	...	...	...	5.17%
" " " (1947)	...	...	...	...	3.42%

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Public Abattoir and Meat Inspection

The Council's Slaughterhouse remained the central Abattoir for Shipley, Bingley and Baildon.

Animals killed during the year:—

				1950
Beasts	...	...	...	3,076
Calves	...	...	...	288
Sheep	...	...	...	8,544
Pigs	...	...	...	394
Total	...	...	...	12,302

The number of cows killed was 651, or 21.1% of the beasts.

Wholesale Market

Meat produced outside Shipley and brought in for allocation or wholesale distribution from the abattoir included:—

Quarters of Beef (frozen)	...	...	6,542
Carcasses of Mutton or Lamb (frozen)			22,954
Cases of meat and edible offals	„		6,170
Pig Carcasses	...	...	185½
Carcasses of Veal	...	...	40

Carcasses and Organs Inspected and found Unfit for Food

				PUBLIC ABATTOIR				
				Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED ...	...	...	2425	651	288	8544	394
NUMBER INSPECTED	...	...	2425	651	288	8544	394
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:								
Whole Carcasses condemned ...			1	18	8	34	3	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...			971	345	0	664	7	
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...			40.08%	55.76%	2.77%	8.18%	2.53%	
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:								
Whole Carcasses condemned ...			11	28	1	—	—	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...			252	127	—	—	24	
Percentage of the number in- spected, affected with tuber- culosis...	...	...	10.84%	23.81%	0.34%	—	6.09%

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs
condemned at the Public Abattoir.

TUBERCULOSIS

BEASTS

Carcasses ...	...	...	39
Quarters of Beef ...	...	...	21
Briskets ...	...	...	17
Heads and Tongues ...	...	...	205
Livers ...	...	...	69
Lungs ...	...	...	277
Mesenteries and Intestines ...	...	...	93
Stomachs ...	...	...	55
Hearts ...	...	...	21

PIGS

Heads and Tongues ...	...	...	9
Plucks ...	...	...	9
Mesenteries ...	...	...	13

CALVES

Carcass	1
-------------	-----	-----	---

OTHER DISEASES

BEASTS

Carcasses (Emaciation)	...	...	15
Carcass (Pyæmia)	...	...	1
Carcasses (Œdema)	...	...	3
Beef (Bone Taint)	...	...	488 lb.
Beef (Bruised)	...	...	98 lb.
Livers (Angioma)	...	...	125
Livers (Abscesses)	...	...	70
Livers (Cirrhosis)	...	...	16
Livers (Distomatosis)	...	...	1103
Hearts (Pericarditis)	...	...	12
Udders (Mastitis)	...	...	434
Head and Tongue (Actinomycosis)	...	...	1
Head and Tongue (Cysticercus Bovis)	...	...	1
Heart (Cysticercus Bovis)	...	...	1

CALVES

Carcasses (Œdema)	...	...	3
Carcasses (Immature)	...	...	5

PIGS

Carcass (Bruised)	...	...	1
Carcass (Fevered)	...	...	1
Carcass (Pyæmia)	...	...	1
Forequarters (Pleurisy)	...	...	5
Livers (Cirrhosis)	...	...	4
Plucks (Congestion)	...	...	3
Intestines (Enteritis)	...	...	2

SHEEP

Carcasses (Inflammation)	...	...	3
Carcasses (Œdema)	...	...	7
Carcasses (Emaciation)	...	...	20
Carcasses (Pleurisy)	...	...	3
Carcass (Mould)	...	...	1
Forequarter (Abscesses)	...	...	1
Forequarters (Pleurisy)	...	...	2
Mutton Fat (Decomposition)	...	...	55 lb.

OTHER DISEASES—*continued*

SHEEP

Mutton (Decomposition)	...	...	134
Livers (Distomatosis)	...	...	664

Total weight of meat condemned at the
Public Abattoir,

33 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lb.

Other Foods

Details of foods found to be unfit are set out below:—

220 tins of Meat	Butter, 30 lb.
542 tins of Vegetables	Cod, 63 lb.
376 tins of Milk	Bacon, 56 lb.
76 tins of Fish	Pie Meat, 63 lb.
381 tins of Jam	Slab Cake, 58 lb.
133 tins of Soup	Jellies, 50
631 tins of Fruit	253 tins Miscellaneous Foods
4 tins of Fruit Juice	

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lb.	ozs.
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	33	3	1	13	0
Foods surrendered at Shops, etc.	2	7	0	3	3
	35	10	1	16	3

Food and Drugs Act, 1938**Sampling**

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council, Weights and Measures Department.

94 samples were taken, 66 of milk, 20 of other foods and 8 of drugs. 1 milk sample and 1 other food were found to be adulterated. There were no prosecutions.

Sanitary Inspectors took 94 samples for analysis by the Public Analyst.

INFORMAL SAMPLES					FORMAL SAMPLES				
Genuine					Adulterated				
Milk	...	...	43	...	0	...	1	...	0
Sausage and									
Sausage Meat			39	...	4	...	0	...	0
Other Foods	...		7	...	0	...	0	...	0

No prosecutions were taken.

Inspections of Food Premises

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	94
Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	65
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	542
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	54
Food Preparing and Storing Places	...	...	...	...	...	123
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	58
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	145
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	158
Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	12
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	121
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	43
Cafés, Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	32
Ice Cream—Manufacturers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ice Cream—Shops Registered for Sale only	...	...	...	...	...	102

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division

	Live.	Still.	TOTAL.	
Domiciliary	315	8	323	30 %
Private Nursing Homes ...	123	2	125	11 %
Maternity Hospitals ...	618	25	643	59 %
	1,056	35	1,091	100 %

TABLE 7.

Maternity Services

	As Midwives.	As Maternity Nurses.	Totals.
DOMICILIARY CASES			
County Midwives	276	39	315
Private Midwives	—	3	3
	276	42	318
PRIVATE NURSING HOMES ...	28	60	88
MATERNITY HOSPITALS			
(Hospital Management Committees)			
Shipley Maternity Home ...	414	87	501
Total Cases in Divisional Area	718	189	907

CASES CONFINED OUTSIDE THE DIVISION

Domiciliary	6
Private Nursing Homes ...	77
*Hospitals	160
	243

*Details on page 51.

Keighley St. John's	...	...	...	...	...	23
Halifax General	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bradford St. Luke's	...	...	...	...	...	99
Staincliffe General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Victoria Hospital, Keighley	...	...	...	...	...	10
Halifax Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	4
Leeds Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 160 <hr/>

Maternity Home

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

No substantial change was recorded in day-to-day management, and General Practitioners in the area continue to attend their patients, the services of the Consultant being available for consultation and emergencies. Dr. Buckle continues to attend the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic held each Wednesday forenoon for women booked for delivery in the Home. This close liaison between the Medical Officer of Local Authority, Regional Board staff and the General Medical Practitioner Service overcomes difficulties inherent in the National Health Service Act.

Admissions

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

501 women were delivered, 280 from Shipley, 140 from Bingley, and many of the remaining 81 were from Baildon. 9 cases were emergency admissions and 33 women additionally entered for ante-natal care. 10·36 days was the average stay in lying-in beds.

Special Statistics

There were 9 forceps deliveries out of 501 cases. 281 women were primiparæ. There were 16 stillbirths and 4 neo-natal deaths. 4 women received blood transfusion.

Consultant Service

117 patients were seen by Mr. Craig ante-natally. Total attendances numbered 163. Mr. Craig also paid 35 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 7 babies.

Transfers

12 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 10 to St. Luke's, and 2 babies to the Children's Hospital. 473 women received Gas and Air Analgesia, and the remainder other sedatives.

The Infant

18 babies were being artificially fed when discharged and 40 received complementary feeds. Of 24 babies who were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, 21 were discharged alive.

Midwives Acts, 1902—1936

TABLE 8.

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year

(1) Death of (a) Mother	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Child	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	20
(3) Laying out dead body	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	46
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	4

On account of contact with a case of:—

Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2
Pemphigus and other diseases	...	...	2

(6) Medical Aid Notices:—

	No. issued because of complications arising during/in				Total
	Preg-nancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child	
Domiciliary Cases					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act...	4	34	4	14	56
(ii) Others	3	8	1	2	14
Cases in Institutions	—	4	1	—	5
TOTAL	7	46	6	16	75

TABLE 9.

Analgesia in Childbirth

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.
- | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (i) Domiciliary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| (ii) Private Nursing Homes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (iii) Institutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ... Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil |
| (ii) In use at the end of year | ... |
- (d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year ... 249

Infectious Disease

There were two cases of Infectious Disease related to childbirth, these being cases of Puerperal Pyrexia in the Maternity Home, Shipley. One case was admitted to Hospital for treatment.

Maternal Deaths

There was no death ascribed to "other maternal causes" by the Registrar General.

TABLE 10.

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births).

DISTRICTS	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average Rate for 10 years
Shipley ...	nil	10.6	3.6	5.2	nil	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	2.4
Bingley ...	3.5	6.3	3.2	2.6	7.0	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	3.3
Baildon ...	—	nil	7.4	nil	nil	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	1.3
Denholme ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
England and Wales ...	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7

Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps

Reference should be made to page 16.

Dental Treatment

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers. In the Table appended the discrepancy between the number of mothers treated and those rendered dentally fit, *viz.*, 90 against 72, is accounted for by mothers awaiting dentures or, on the other hand, when these have been supplied, failing to have all fillings completed. I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

TABLE 11.

Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined... ..	170	93
Needing Treatment ...	144	77
Treated	90	165
Made Dentally Fit ...	72	77

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions	255	100
Anæsthetics: Local... ..	1	10
General	63	53
Fillings	132	14
Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment ...	47	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment	—	129
Dressings	—	—
Radiographs	3	—
Dentures provided: Complete	19	—
Partial	31	—

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Hickson and Miss Rex.

Recuperative Homes

Three mothers were provided with accommodation at Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel, Brighouse. In addition one mother and her baby were admitted to Harrogate Home for Mothers and Babies. The greatest deterrent to the use of Ante-Natal Hostels was shortage of accommodation for other young children in the family when arrangements could not be made with relatives or friends at home.

Clinics

TABLE 12.

Ante-Natal Clinics

CLINIC	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House	98	257	890	9
Maternity Home	256	612	5097	20
TOTAL SHIPLEY		869	5987	
BINGLEY	56	184	845	15
BAILDON	12	66	125	10
* DENHOLME	26	8	35	1
TOTALS FOR DIVISION ...		1127	6992	

* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Infants

TABLE 13.

Infantile Mortality

(Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity ...	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Spina Bifida Meningocele ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Anencephalic Encephalocele...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Patentductus Arteriosus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Broncho- Pneumonia, Congenital Heart Disease..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho- Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	5
Capillary Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Gastro-Enteritis..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Dystocia, Occiput Posterior Presentation...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infantile Convul- sions, Upper Respiratory Infection ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia Pallida Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All Causes ...	6	2	2	2	12	4	2	1	—	19

TABLE 14.

Premature Babies born in the Division, showing Survival, Feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight	Transferred to Institution	A = Artificially Fed B = Breast Fed	Duration of Pregnancy	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Complications during Pregnancy
INSTUTIONAL BIRTHS									
F	10/1/50	5 7	—	A	39 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	11/1/50	5 8	—	B	25 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	13/1/50	5 6	—	B	39 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	21/1/50	3 14	—	B	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	3/3/50	4 3	—	B 1½	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	10/3/50	4 7	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	12/3/50	5 5	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	31/3/50	5 5	—	A	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	8/4/50	4 11	—	A	—	—	—	Breech	—
F	9/4/50	2 12	—	B	27 weeks	25/4/50	16 days	Spina Bifida	—
F	16/4/50	2 11	—	B 1½	35 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	19/4/50	4 12	—	A	35 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	20/4/50	5 1	—	B	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	21/4/50	4 5	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	24/4/50	5 0	—	—	36 weeks	24/4/50	15 mins.	Prematurity	—
F	1/5/50	5 3	—	B	38 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	Toxæmia (slight)
M	3/5/50	5 7	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	4/5/50	5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M	1/6/50	5 0	—	B 3½	30 weeks	31/7/50	8 weeks	Capillary Bronchitis	Jaundice. Hemorrhage into tissue surrounding eyes
F	8/6/50	5 6	—	B 1½	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	28/6/50	5 8	—	B 1½	40 weeks	—	—	—	Elephantiasis right leg, High Blood Pressure and Albuminuria
M	9/7/50	5 4	—	B	39 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	24/7/50	2 2	—	—	—	24/7/50	1½ hours	Pulmonary Atelectasis Prematurity	—
F	6/8/50	5 7	—	B 3½	39 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	7/9/50	4 0	—	A	32 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	24/9/50	5 3	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	29/9/50	4 5	—	B	35 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	29/9/50	3 2	—	B	35 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	4/11/50	4 4	—	B + A	32 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	4/11/50	4 10	—	B + A	32 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	7/11/50	5 8	—	A	—	—	—	—	Breech
M	10/11/50	5 7	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	14/11/50	5 3	—	B 3½	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	Toxæmia of Pregnancy
M	14/11/50	5 8	—	B 7½	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	Toxæmia of Pregnancy
F	23/11/50	4 2	—	A	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	27/11/50	4 11	—	B 3½	36 weeks	—	—	—	Toxæmia of Pregnancy, B.P. + Edema, Surgical induction
F	28/11/50	5 7	—	B 1½	38 weeks	—	—	—	Toxæmia of Pregnancy, Raised Blood Pressure
F	29/11/50	5 4	—	A	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	8/12/50	5 7	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	13/12/50	5 5	—	B	39 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	13/12/50	3 12	—	B 1½	33 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	13/12/50	3 4	—	B 1½	33 weeks (Twin)	9/3/51	12 weeks	Bronchial Pneumonia	—
M	18/12/50	4 1	—	B 1½	35 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	20/12/50	3 2	—	B	30 weeks	4/1/51	15 days	Prematurity	—
M	23/12/50	2 6	—	—	30 weeks	23/12/50	—	Prematurity	—
F	26/12/50	5 8	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
DOMICILIARY BIRTHS									
M	9/1/50	5 4	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	15/3/50	5 8	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	1/6/50	5 8	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	9/6/50	5 2	—	B 18 days	35 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	3/8/50	4 5	—	A	33 weeks	—	—	—	B.B.A.
M	18/9/50	3 5	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	1/10/50	3 4	Yes	A	30 weeks	—	—	—	—

Infantile Mortality. Shipley

UNDER 1 WEEK.

Anencephalic with Encephalocele	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis, Prematurity...	...	...	...	1

1—2 WEEKS.

Spina Bifida with Meningocele and Hydrocephalus	1
---	-----	-----	-----	---

2—3 WEEKS.

Prematurity, Spina Bifida	1
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

1—3 MONTHS.

Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1

3—6 MONTHS.

Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1

6—9 MONTHS.

Broncho-Pneumonia	1
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

9—12 MONTHS	Nil
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Prematurity

One Health Visitor and the Relief Midwife were trained at Sorrento, Birmingham, on a special course on Prematurity. Two cots were available and one is established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Notifications of birth of premature children to the Medical Officer of Health, that is, children of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and under, were made on the usual Notification Card. 53 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or less, and of these 5 died before the end of the year, one at 2 months, one at 16 days, and the 3 others lived twelve hours or less. Of the 48 survivors, 27 were 5 lb. or over at birth, 13 were 4 lb. or over, 7 under 4 lb., and one under 3 lb. Of the five infants who died, two were 5 lb. in weight and three were under 3 lb.

Infant Welfare Clinics

TABLE 15.

CLINIC	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House	195	935	6744	35
Wrose	79	227	1846	23
TOTAL SHIPLEY ...		1162	8590	
BAILDON	48	139	446	9
DENHOLME	26	80	477	18
Bingley	50	400	2293	46
Harden	25	58	449	18
Wilsden	25	61	505	20
Cullingworth	25	50	298	12
TOTAL BINGLEY ...		569	3545	
TOTALS - DIVISION ...	—	1950	13058	—

TABLE 16.

Age groups of children attending Clinics
in the Division.

Age at 31/12/50	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Shipley	467	396	294	5	1162
Bingley	181	165	191	32	569
Baildon	59	59	19	2	139
Denholme	18	28	34	—	80
TOTALS FOR DIVISION	725	648	538	39	1950

List of Approved Foods on Sale at Infant Welfare Clinics

Allenbury's Food (No. 1)	Maltoline (Plain)
Allenbury's Food (No. 2)	Maltoline (with Iron)
Allergilac	Minadex
Ambrosia Chocolate Milk	Modilac
Ambrosia Dried Milk	Nestles' Strained Foods
Arachis (Nut) Oil	N.R. Vitamin Concentrate
Bemax	Olive Oil, Pure
Bovril Weaning Food	Ostermilk, No. 1
Cod Liver Oil, Pure	Ostermilk, No. 2
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	Ovaltine
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	Prenatalac
Colact	Ribena
Cow and Gate, Full Cream	Robinson's Patent Groats
Cow and Gate, Half Cream	Roboleine
Cow and Gate, Chocolate Milk	Robrex
Dextrin-Maltose	Rose Hip Syrup
Farex	Scott's Baby Cereal
Frailac	Scott's Midlothian Oat Food
Glucose D	Scott's Twin Pack
Hæmolac	Scott's Strained Foods
Horlicks	Sister Laura's Food
Lacidac	Trufood, Humanised
Lactogen No. 1	Trufood, Follow-on
Lactogen No. 2	Virol
Lactogal	Virolax
Lactose	Weylac
Liquid Paraffin	

TABLE 17.
Artificial Sunlight Clinics

				Somerset House, Shipley.	Mornington Road, Bingley.
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED ...				87	74
Children under 1	...	...	...	10	5
Children between 1 and 5 years of age				77	69
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...				1,198	1,229
Children under 1	...	...	...	87	71
Children between 1 and 5 years of age				1,111	1,158
CONDITIONS TREATED					
Ante-Natal patients	...	...	...	3	1
Chest	...	...	...	24	13
Skin	...	...	...	7	11
Post-infectious diseases	...	...	...	9	3
Post-operative conditions...	...	...	...	3	—
Rickets	...	...	...	31	12
Pinks disease	...	...	...	2	—
Others	...	...	...	8	42
Number of sessions held	...	...	...	164	85
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	7	20

Health Visiting

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Some reduction in clerical work can be effected by the use of voluntary helpers and clerks at Clinics. It is desirable that at least one half of the Health Visitor's time be spent with the family in the home, the remainder being accorded to Clinics and Schools. During the year close liaison has been maintained with Midwives and arrangements made that a first visit to the child should, if possible, be a dual visit of the Midwife and Health Visitor. The Health Visitor furthermore, in areas where there is a Day Nursery, maintained constant contact with the Matron in relation to home problems of the child in Nursery attendance. Visitation of the aged and infirm adult in the home continue, and lists of the aged in each Health Visitor's area have been prepared, distributed, and are subject to periodic revision.

Full advantage has been taken of the special post-graduate courses made available, and attendances have been maintained at the County monthly meetings and furthermore, special staff and Group Health Visitor meetings have been conducted at Divisional level.

Much time was spent on social enquiries related to:—

- (a) The need for a Home Help ;
- (b) Infectious disease enquiries ;
- (c) Admission to Convalescent Homes ;
- (d) Admission of children to special Hospitals ;
- (e) Admission of elderly persons to Aged Persons' Homes, Hostels and Institutions ;
- (f) Social enquiries on behalf of Medical Practitioners, Almoners, Welfare Officers, etc.

TABLE 18.

Health Visiting

No. of Health Visitors employed:—

(1) Whole time in Health Visiting	...	...	11
(2) Part time in Health Visiting	...	...	1

Equivalent whole time services devoted to Health Visiting (as distinct from School Nursing and other duties performed by Nurses) 7

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other Classes		Total
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	
Shipley ...	51	91	753	2035	68	2402	399	2865	7393
Bingley ...	58	127	320	2661	31	3478	193	1429	7695
Baildon ...	32	112	165	861	95	743	8	286	2002
Denholme ...	14	60	36	356	7	687	21	240	1343
Totals for Division ...	155	390	1274	5913	201	7310	621	4820	18433

Day Nurseries

VICTORIA PARK - SHIPLEY.
 MANOR LANE - SHIPLEY.
 WINDHILL - SHIPLEY.

Attendances were well maintained except when depleted by exclusion for Infectious disease. Authority is vested in Matron and Deputy Matron for exclusion, and one or other attends at 7 a.m. for the purpose of admitting children. Occasional difficulties are encountered and Matron then consults the Medical Officer.

There was a heavy turnover of staff which adds to the weight of office work. The control of foods and ordering of supplies is centralized in the main office. Matron reports to the Divisional Medical Officer each Monday with details of attendances, waiting lists, priorities, exclusions and other administrative problems.

For administrative details refer to 1949 report.

TABLE 19.
Day Nurseries

NURSERY	No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attendances	Average Daily Attendance	No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec.
Manor Lane, Shipley ...	50	248	9,635	39	104
Windhill, Shipley ...	50	248	9,098	37	90
Victoria Park, Shipley...	50	247	8,769	36	77
TOTALS 	150		27,502	112	271

APPENDICES

TABLE A

Causes of Death

Causes of death in 1950 (Registrar General's Return).

DEATHS. 1950	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabi- tants
All causes	188	221	409	100	12.45
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	4	5	1.22	0.15
Tuberculosis, Other	1	—	1	0.24	0.03
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2	0.49	0.06
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	0.24	0.03
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	6	10	2.44	0.30
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus... ..	11	2	13	3.18	0.40
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	7	7	1.71	0.21
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	7	7	1.71	0.21
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	17	35	8.56	1.07
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	2	1	3	0.73	0.09
Diabetes	1	2	3	0.73	0.09
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	23	33	56	13.69	1.71
Coronary Disease, Angina	35	21	56	13.69	1.71
Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	11	20	4.89	0.61
Other Heart Disease	33	57	90	22.01	2.74
Other Circulatory Disease	4	8	12	2.93	0.37
Influenza	2	1	3	0.73	0.09
Pneumonia	6	3	9	2.20	0.27
Bronchitis	12	9	21	5.13	0.64
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	4	6	1.47	0.18
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3	0.73	0.09
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	1	1	2	0.49	0.06
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	3	4	0.98	0.12
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3	0.73	0.09
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2	0.49	0.06
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	16	21	5.13	0.64
Motor vehicle Accidents	2	1	3	0.73	0.09
All other Accidents	5	4	9	2.20	0.27
Suicide	1	—	1	0.24	0.03
Homicide and operations of war... ..	1	—	1	0.24	0.03

TABLE B

Birth-rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1950.

(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Ad- ministrative County	Shipley
<i>Births</i>	Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	17.0
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.61
<i>Deaths</i>					
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	12.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.18
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.09
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis) ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.27
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection ...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.06
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	1.89
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	3.17
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.27
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	12.42
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.18
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.09
Non-paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.06
<i>Deaths</i>	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8 (a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	16.16
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.0
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	3.47
Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.					
International List No. and Cause	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		Rates per million women aged 15—44		
651. Abortion with Sepsis	0.09		7		0.00
650, 652. Other Abortion	0.05		4		0.00
640-649, 670-678. Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery	0.54		—		0.00
681. Sepsis of Childbirth and the Puerperium	0.03				0.00
680, 682-689. Other Complications of the Puerperium	0.15				0.00

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE C

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1900-1950

YEAR	Crude Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Respiratory Disease Death-rate	Infantile Mortality	Phthisis Death-rate
1900	...	23.0	...	172	...
1901	...	22.9	...	91	...
1902	...	22.1	...	104	...
1903	...	23.6	...	141	...
1904	...	23.0	...	117	...
1905	...	21.9	...	132	...
1906	...	20.9	...	114	...
1907	...	20.0	...	114	...
1908	...	19.1	...	148	...
1909	...	18.5	...	104	...
1910	...	19.8	...	89	...
1911	...	17.4	...	122	...
1912	...	18.3	...	82	...
1913	...	18.9	...	117	...
1914	...	19.0	...	132	...
1915	...	17.7	...	108	...
1916	...	16.0	...	130	...
1917	...	13.6	...	147	...
1918	...	12.9	...	154	...
1919	...	13.3	...	117	...
1920	...	19.9	...	130	...
1921	...	19.6	...	97	...
1922	...	16.6	...	94	...
1923	...	18.4	...	86	...
1924	...	17.2	...	97	...
1925	...	15.8	...	95	...
1926	...	16.8	...	89	...
1927	...	14.3	...	89	...
1928	...	15.8	...	65	...
1929	...	14.5	...	86	...
1930	...	13.5	...	77	...
1931	...	13.6	...	73	...
1932	...	13.5	...	53	...
1933	...	13.7	...	81	...
1934	...	13.6	...	48	...
1935	...	12.0	...	71	...
1936	...	13.2	...	64	...
1937	...	14.6	...	64	...
1938	...	13.8	...	42	...
1939	...	14.1	...	55	...
1940	...	13.5	...	41	...
1941	...	13.1	...	54	...
1942	...	15.7	...	46	...
1943	...	18.1	...	40	...
1944	...	19.2	...	43	...
1945	...	14.7	...	57	...
1946	...	20.2	...	46	...
1947	...	22.4	...	38	...
1948	...	17.0	...	40	...
1949	...	16.7	...	22	...
1950	...	17.0	...	16	...

TABLE D
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS											Total Cases	Admitt'd to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+		
Scarlet Fever ...	1	2	4	10	4	20	16	3	—	2	—	—	55	—
Whooping Cough ...	10	15	21	14	15	27	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	2	—
Measles ...	15	57	79	99	58	94	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	1
Dysentery ...	10	13	26	22	11	20	11	4	15	15	10	4	23	1
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	37	87	130	145	88	164	32	8	25	19	18	8	88	2

TABLE E

Infectious Diseases Notified

Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases

Disease	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward
Scarlet Fever ...	21	7	6	28	19	8	11	15	9
Whooping Cough	3	15	30	56	34	22	26	14	8
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2
Measles ...	91	296	19	2	77	85	91	79	76
Pneumonia ...	5	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	3	1	2	—	1	2	—
Dysentery ...	41	18	65	37	71	18	42	6	24
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE F

Tuberculosis

Notifications and Deaths in Shipley during the Year

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15 ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25 ...	2	4	—	1	—	1	1	—
25 and under 35 ...	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
35 and under 45 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 and under 55 ...	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
55 and under 65 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	11	14	1	2	2	4	1	—

TABLE G

Meteorological Statistics for the Year

(Readings taken approximately 1.4 miles South of Shipley Town Hall).

	Highest Maximum Temperature °F.	Lowest Minimum Temperature °F.	Average Mean Temperature °F.	Total Sunshine (hours)	Rainfall (Monthly Total in inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying
January	55	22	38.9	10.6	2.01	4	2
February	56	19	39.4	59.0	5.77	3	6
March	63	22	44.6	103.0	1.30	5	1
April	61	25	44.0	156.6	2.90	—	—
May ...	69	36	50.2	137.6	1.89	—	—
June ...	83	41	60.0	234.6	0.52	—	—
July ...	78	46	59.7	196.6	3.09	—	—
August	75	44	59.1	147.5	5.06	—	—
September	73	38	54.0	103.7	4.55	1	—
October	70	29	48.7	95.0	1.65	2	—
November	53	25	40.8	44.1	3.76	6	—
December	48	22	33.4	26.5	1.81	3	16

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